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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

Summary of Yesterday's Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.—A memorial was presented in the Senate by Mr. COWAN, from the merchants of Philadelphia, asking for the postponement of final action on the bankrupt bill until Northern creditors have an opportunity to press their claims against citizens of States in rebellion.

A petition from Detroit Board of Trade for a ship canal around the Mississippi Falls was referred to Military Committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, requesting the return from the Committee on the Conduct of War of the resolution relative to the alleged misconduct of General Payne, while in command of Paducah. Powell made a speech, bitterly denouncing General Payne, as the record of the military commission proved him guilty of cruelty and barbarity. Senator Chandler defended General Payne, and asked for the publication of all the papers in the case, which would prove that officer guiltless. A letter from citizens of Kentucky indorsed General Payne's administration.

A resolution was reported from the Military Committee, relative to retaliation upon prisoners in our hands for the treatment which our soldiers receive at the hands of the rebels.

The Senate took up the resolution relative to the notice given Great Britain by the President of the termination of the treaty of 1817, limiting the naval force on the Lakes. Passed.

Mrs. DIXON, by unanimous consent, introduced two resolutions, tendering the thanks of Congress to General Terry and Admiral Porter severally, and officers and men of their commands, for their gallantry in the attack on Fort Fisher. The one relating to Gen. Terry was referred to the Military and that of Admiral Porter to the Naval Committee.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted for the Select Committee to investigate charges of bribery and corruption made against Hon. L. Anderson, in connection with Gen. Payne.

A resolution was introduced desiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the cases of persons confined in the Old Capitol and Canal prisons whether charges have been brought against them, why delayed, &c. Soldiers have no limits, and gallant officers have been confined without knowing what charges they were arrested on. An interesting debate took place on the resolution, during which it appeared there have been gross outrages committed in many arrests that were made. The resolution was passed.

Late News Items.

The Massachusetts Senate, on Wednesday afternoon, voted to go into an election for United States Senator, on Friday, its former action having been rescinded by a vote of thirty against eight.

The Montreal, Canada, Telegraph Company have completed arrangements to carry their wires down through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Sackville, N. B., in anticipation, of the speedy completion of the Atlantic telegraph from Ireland to Newfoundland.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing him to give the notice to Great Britain of the wish of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty of 1851.

Georgia Refugees at Port Royal.

The following letter from Miss Laura Towne, of this city, at present a resident at St. Helenaville, South Carolina, has just been received by the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association. Its graphic pictures and touching statements will be sure to command attention; and so will the document which follows it. Both relate to the same subject—the colored refugees from Georgia:

ST. HELENAVILLE, S. C., Jan. 2, 1865.

DEAR MR. ——: I am sorry that our people's little island would never call for clothing or any such assistance again from our Association, but General Sherman has sent a large number of refugees here from General Saxton, to provide homes for. I hear that from twelve to fifteen hundred are to come, and seventy-five arrived, I think, have already arrived. They are utterly destitute, having left all their possessions but their children behind them. Many of them are sick, completely broken down by fatigue and the hardships of the march, or suffering from severe colds caught while sleeping without shelter in the late cold weather. Some have come all the way from Atlanta. Mothers carrying little babies in their arms, while the father is some one else, and the two or three year olds. Children of from five upwards walked; and one little creature I saw to-day had marched all the way across Georgia, Keep up with the army, though not more than six years old, shoeless too. One old woman had twelve young children to take care of, and would not leave one behind; but for fear they should straggle, tied them all together by their hands, and saved them so. Provisions have had plenty to eat, but again there was no time to cook food, and children went without through a whole day's march. Sometimes they had night marches, and constant battles with parties of rebel soldiers, who followed to cut off stragglers, and of whom the negroes had mortal terror.

Once seven wagons and "four hundred head of niggers," to use their own phrase as they told me the story, were overtaken and captured by the rebels. The greatest fear seized them all, but they were reassured by the army halting and waiting till the wagons and people were recovered. The night they said the soldiers were kind and gave them all the assistance they could, yet they suffered much from exposure, fear and fatigue. One woman told me that many children got separated from their parents and friends, and wandered among the camps alone, or were left behind on the road; but I trust this did not often happen. An old woman hearing that the Yankee army had come, ran to her daughter's house to inquire for her brother. She refused, and the old woman seized her little grandchild of about three years of age, but idiotic, carried it all the way from the middle of Georgia, holding all the time that the mother would follow the child. Nothing has been heard of her as yet. One woman whose child is now very ill, told me that it had not slept under shelter for six weeks before reaching Savannah, and that it nearly starved, for she was too tired herself that she could get "chaw hard tack" for it, and that was their only food for a time.

We expected to have three hundred in this village, but when the ship reached Beaufort, and the refugees landed, there was found to be a great demand for them. Everybody wanted servants, and very many were taken off at once. Others scattered among friends and relatives, for many of the refugees of old times, who are now living on the Islands, of whom family," that is relatives, among the newly arrived. Many, too, had to be sent to the hospitals, and nearly all have some sickness amongst them. Several hundred more of these poor people are expected daily, and then I suppose our village will be filled. They have only the clothes they wore, and these are scanty, insufficient and worn out. I think that as soon as the time comes for planting or preparing to plant, that is about the end of next month, nearly all these people will find homes and work, but they will need present help, and I think if you direct a few boxes of warm and thick clothing into this channel of benevolence, it would be doing real, substantial good. In spring they will begin to clothe themselves. I have been much pleased to see how kindly these refugees have been received by former refugees new settled here. The strangers are taken to their firesides, bedding and food given them, and a change of clothing lent till the tattered rags worn on the journey can be washed and mended. I was glad to see that the needle was being busily plied by the new comers who were well enough, and those useful and much coveted articles much also have been lent by our island people. It is not mere show charity, for the islanders have to crowd into close quarters, and give up part of the houses they occupy to these total strangers, and yet it is done ungrudgingly.

Good men and women of the North! We earnestly appeal to you, on behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes whom Gen. Sherman has just liberated by his triumphant march through Georgia. Wherever he has borne our flag they have hastened to follow it with simple faith in the truth of the Government and the charity of the nation. They have arrived on the coast, after long marches and severe privations—weary, famished, sick, and almost naked.

Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort Christmas night, in a state of misery which would have moved to pity a heart of stone, and these are but the advance of a host no less destitute.

The stores of the Government, already overtaxed to supply a large army, are not available to relieve their wants; and unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the rescue, they must die by hundreds from exposure and disease.

So extreme and entire is the destitution of those people that nothing which you can afford to give will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children, who cannot wear the cast-off garments of soldiers. Shoes and stockings, suspenders, and under-clothes of all kinds, are hardly less necessary in this climate than in the North. Utensils, medicines, money—anything you have to spare—will find its use among this wretched people.

The several Freedmen's Aid Societies at the North are proper and sufficient channels for your benefaction.

We pray you, for the sake of suffering humanity, let them be quickly and abundantly fulfilled.

H. G. Judd, Superintendent of Freedmen.
George Newcomb, Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief in New York.
S. Peck, pastor Baptist church, Beaufort.
J. W. Alvord, Secretary American Tract Society, Boston.
Wm. Henry Brisbane, U. S. Tax Commissioner for South Carolina.
Reuben Tomlinson, for Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Society.
Samuel L. Harris, Post Chaplain and Army Missionary, American Tract Society, New York.
W. J. Richardson, Missionary and Superintendent of Schools for A. M. Ass'n, New York.
James P. Blake, for New England Freedmen's Aid, Boston.
James H. Crosby, for same.
Beaufort, S. C., January 7, 1865.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

The Fall of Fort Fisher.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. TERRY.

Particulars of the Engagement.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17—10 P. M.

To the President:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Terry:

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding, off that place, Tuesday morning, January 16th.

(Signed,) Maj. Gen. TERRY.

An acknowledgment and thanks for that gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry, from whom the following particulars have been received:

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursday night, and on Friday they were all landed under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnoissance was made by General Terry on Saturday. A strong defensive line against any of the enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established and held by 4 000 men, principally colored troops, and an assault was determined on. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The sea-front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by the continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days. The front was assaulted at the hour mentioned by a column of seamen and marines, 1,500 strong, under command of Captain Breeze. They reached the parapet, but after a short conflict they were checked and driven back in disorder, and were afterwards placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the front failed, it effectually served in diverting the attention of the enemy and weakening their resistance to the attack of the troops on the other side. The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of troops of the old Tenth Corps, led by General Curtis, under the immediate supervision of General Terry.

The enemy's force in the Fort was over 3,000. The conflict was severe for about one hour. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position from which they had to be driven. They were seven in number and the fight was kept up from traverse to traverse for seven hours, by a skillfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, as one after another they were carried by the enemy. Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between himself and General Terry at brief intervals. This signal was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops.

At about 9 o'clock the enemy were entirely driven from the fort and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and at 10 o'clock, or 11 o'clock at Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, numbering over 2,200, the remainder of the force being killed and wounded. Our loss was not accurately ascertained Monday afternoon, but was supposed to be between 700 and 800 killed and wounded, besides the naval losses which was slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship or transport was lost. Col. Curtis was severely but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning. Col. J. W. Moore and Lieut. Col. Lyman are killed. Col. Pennypacker was badly wounded; also, Lieut. Col. Coan. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared. General Leroy reported to Surgeon General Barnes that he had ample provision of surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies for all the wounded. They will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there is an ample supply.

Early on Monday morning, between six and seven o'clock, the magazines of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding between 200 and 300 persons. After the capture of the fort all the fuses were found burning, and a brigade left in charge of the works. How the explosion occurred was not known, but General Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Hoke's division, reported at 650, was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and what was going on, a demonstration was made by Hoke against our defensive line, but it was found too strong for the small force in the skirmishing attack. At 11 o'clock Monday morning, a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of the inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated that work.

Perfect harmony and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces, and their respective commanders, Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry vied in their courtesies. Each seemed more anxious to do justice to the other than to gain anything for himself, and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military officers, and the forces engaged.

To this harmony of feeling and the confidence of the troops, may, perhaps, be attributed in a great degree the success of our attack, with so large a number, against a resolute enemy in a work unsurpassed, if ever equalled, in strength, and which General Beauregard, a few days ago, announced impregnable.

The armament of the fort was seventy-two guns, some of large calibre, and rifled, and one 8-inch Columbiad. The troops in the fort had been for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between 500 and 600. Gen. Whiting, who is now wounded in the thigh, Col. Lamb, also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements to relieve Gen. Whiting on Sunday, is wounded. On Monday everything was quiet, the rebels only were being sent, and the wounded placed on transports and in field hospitals.

General Sherman renewed the movement of his troops from Savannah last week. The 15th and 17th Corps went in transports to Beaufort, S. C., and thence by land. The Fourteenth, under Major General Blair, crossed Port Royal Ferry, and, with a portion of General Foster's command moved on Pocotaligo. General Howard, commanding that wing of the army, reported on Sunday that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front on Saturday night. Gen. Howard now occupies a strong position, covering all approaches eastward to Pocotaligo. All the sick of General Sherman's army are at Port Royal, Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the genial climate affords advantages for recovery superior to any other place.

The peace and quiet reigning at Savannah since the occupation by Sherman could not be surpassed. Few male inhabitants are to be seen in the streets, and ladies and children go about the city as safely as in ordinary times. No instance of disorder or personal injury, or insults, has occurred. Laboring men and mechanics, white and black, are in active, healthful employment. The troops are cheerful and respectful towards every one, and seem to feel themselves in no country but home on good behavior as if in their native towns. Trade is restricted for the present to actual military necessity. Many ships will soon be unloading in the port. We are waiting at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savannah, but General Sherman has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies relative to the population. A mistake prevails at the North as to the present inducement for commerce at Savannah. There is, nevertheless, a large population to be supplied, and there can be no great amount of business for a considerable period. All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the public property, and are placed under strict precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy have been made and will be enforced by Gen. Sherman. The cotton captured in Savannah, of which there is a good deal, has been turned over by the Quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the treasury. The Quartermaster General remains at Savannah to execute the arrangements for shipment.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

Wilmington and its Defences.

The city of Wilmington is situated thirty-four miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear River, which is navigable for steamboats for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to Fayettaville.

Forts Caswell and Johnston are situated at Smithville, which is on the west side of the Cape Fear, two miles from its mouth. The former fortification was built by the United States Government, of granite masonry, with two tiers of guns in casemates, and one tier *en barbette*.

It was also calculated for an armament of twelve 32-pounders, twenty 24-pounders, four 18-pounders, three field pieces for flanking defences, six howitzers for raking the gorges, six 8-inch heavy howitzers, two 10-inch mortars—in all eighty-seven guns. The work is surrounded by a ditch and advanced works, and is a very particular a first-class and formidable fortification. It cost the Federal Government $571,000.

The rebels have doubtless improved this fortification, and mounted therein some of their best guns. There are minor forts of great strength constructed by rebel engineers, both outside of Caswell, and also others inland within supporting distance. Fort Johnson, one of the defenses of the entrance to Cape Fear River, is situated two miles from the river's mouth. It protects the harbor of Smithville. Close to the present fort, and occupying the site of the present town of Smithville, there was formerly a revolutionary fort of the same name. Fort Johnson cost $5,000, and mounts ten guns.

Fort Fisher, the most important of the works defending the entrance, and over the capture of which we are now rejoicing, is situated on Federal Point, is one of the largest earthworks in the Confederacy, being enormic denominated a fortress. It stretches completely across the reef, a distance of about four hundred yards of the point at which it is located, and commands a straight sweep, all the sandhills for two miles and a half having been levelled. Its front is stockaded presenting a perpendicular approach, nearly fifty feet high, and some of the transverse are three hundred feet in diameter.

There is a subterranean connection from one end to the other, perfectly impervious to shot or shell, and the entire garrison could be shifted in a few hours from one flank to the other. This fort is also entirely of sand. Its armament of over fifty guns, many of which are the heaviest if lately rifled cannon, is unequaled for range and efficiency in the South. This work, with its outer batteries and forts, the principal one of which is "Half Moon" battery, commands the beach for six miles along the coast.

Between Forts Caswell and Fisher, there is a large sand fort variously known as Bald Head and Smith's Island. It is about fifteen miles in length. Upon the island are a number of strong sand forts, supporting each other. The principal of these batteries is called "Lighthouse" Battery. Their purpose is not to command the channels so much as to retain possession of the island, in order that it may not be used by our forces in reducing Fort Caswell. Fort Quarantine is situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, immediately opposite Fort Fisher, and commands the channel of the stream which hugs the Western shore. Fort St. Philip, a large earthwork, mounting nine heavy guns, is situated in the Southern extremity of Eagle's Island, immediately below Wilmington.

Fort French, a similar, but smaller work, is situated on the East side of the river, a few miles South of Wilmington. It is clad with railroad iron. Several water batteries are connected with this work, and line the river at low down as Stag Park. These works, with Fort St. Philip, command a number of obstructions which have been placed in the river near their location. At Federal Point, now known by the rebels as Confederate Point, a new battery has been lately built, and named "Battery Buchanan," in honor of the rebel Admiral.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of guns contained in these various fortifications, all of which must immediately fall into our possession:

	Guns.
Fort Caswell	87
Fort Fisher and works	72
Other works, estimated	30
Fort Johnson	10
Fort St. Philip	9
Total	208

We may now consider the capture of the remaining defenses of Wilmington a forgone conclusion. Those to the south of Fort Fisher are cut off and must surrender upon demand, while these above cannot hope to resist upon the approach of our fleet and army. The port of Wilmington is effectually sealed, and if our fleet or armies should not advance a step, and the great entrepot of the Confederacy is gone past redemption. Bragg may relief in the garrison of Wilmington itself, but his efforts to save it will be futile and only subject the city to unnecessary bombardment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Railroad Grants In Missouri.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Officers Exchanged and Furloughed.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill.

Important Bill Introduced by Mr. Moorhead.

Rebel Press on Blair's Mission.

Davis will Treat Only for Recognition.

The Loss of Wilmington a Great Disaster

Merited Promotions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Loare, of Missouri, granting a novel kind of aid to the railroads of that State. It gives to the State of Missouri, for the use of the St. Joseph and Kansas City Railroad Company, and to the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, to aid them in constructing a railroad between Kansas City and St. Joseph, and between St. Joseph and the State line, every alternate section of land, in the direction of Council Bluffs, Iowa, one half of all the lands and other property, and of the proceeds thereof, which lies in those counties through which said roads are or may be located, which is hereafter condemned or confiscated under the provisions of existing laws, or of any laws that may be hereafter passed.

Major J. C. Calloway, of the 21st Illinois, Grant's old regiment, is promoted to the Colonelcy.

In the official list of dismissals for the week ending January 16, the names of the following Western officer occur: Maj. Henry Pleasonton, 6th Cavalry, on the 4th inst., for being an officer and gentleman, incompetency, cowardice and other worthlessness as an officer. Major Napoleon B. Brown, 16ist Illinois Volunteer, for incompetency and worthlessness; Captain Jas. Connor, 124th Indiana, for desertion; Capt. Thos. M. Gibson, 3S4 Missouri, to date December 23d, 1864, 4bsence without leave and disobedience of orders.

For absence without leave the following:—1st Lieut. Wm. J. Mead, 66th O. Vet., to date from January 7th, 1865; Capt. J. W. Day, 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery; 1st Lieut. Albert St. Clair, 10th Tenn. for drunkenness and desertion; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coctio, 105th O. for desertion; 1st Lieut. Jas. C. Weems, 8th Tenn. for having tendered his resignation for the good of the service, while his command was in the face of the enemy.

The following officers of the 16th Kansas Cavalry were dismissed the service for withdrawing from the lines, without proper leave, in the presence of the enemy: First Lieut. H. T. Stith and Second Lieut. Silas Dexter.

The following Western officers have been exchanged and granted furloughs to go home: Major N. N. Owens, 1st Kentucky Cavalry; Captain E. Frey, 52d Illinois; Assistant Surgeon J. S. Wilkins, 14th Illinois; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Hicks, 7th West Virginia; Assistant Surgeon C. A. Firn, 8th Tennessee; Chaplain S. S. Irwin, 11th West Virginia.

The fortification appropriation bill for 1866, reported to-day from the Ways and Means Committee, appropriates in the aggregate $6,-000,000. $125,000 was appropriated for the survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior.

The amounts appropriated for the repair and construction of fortifications on the Atlantic seaboard and on the great lakes is materially increased.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, presented a memorial from soldiers and his constituents, praying for the passage or a law protecting their rights under their enlistments, which they allege were for the unexpired term of the regiments to which they were severally attached.

Richmond papers of the 16th pronounce Blair's mission to Richmond a failure. They say that Jeff. Davis only reiterated to Mr. Blair what he said two years ago, viz.:—His willingness to appoint his commissioners to negotiate for peace on the terms of recognition of the Confederacy. Recovery of title deeds and valuable papers, the *Examiner* says, was the ostensible reason of Blair's visit to Richmond, but the true object of his mission was to pump the rebel authorities in regard to what terms of peace they would be willing to accept.

The loss of Wilmington is conceded to be a great disaster to the Confederate cause.

The President, to-day brevetted Gen. Ames a Major General, and Cols. Curtis, Pennypacker and Bell Brigadier Generals, for their gallant conduct in the attack on Fort Fisher.

UNION SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS REJOICING

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 18.

A Savannah letter says the Union sentiment is increasing in consequence of the mildness of General Sherman's policy and General Geary's; administration of affairs in the city. No restrictions are placed upon trade except in cotton and articles contrabend of war. Sherman's policy is having its effect in the interior. In Southwestern Georgia, nine counties have issued calls for Union meetings. Meetings were held in Montgomery and Liberty counties with the result of indorsing the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Savannah. There are two daily newspapers published in Savannah, being all that Sherman will allow.

The papers to-day contain very little besides the news of the capture of Fort Fisher and editorial comments upon it. There is great rejoicing among the merchants at the closing of the port of Wilmington and the probable capture of the pirates Tallahassee and Culcamauga.

CORRECTION.—In our issue of Tuesday it was stated that the following officers had been appointed Brigadier Generals by Brevet in the regular army. A Second Lieutenant adjutant by Brevet:

Captain George K. Brady, of the 14th United States Infantry; Captain Theophilus F. Rodenbough, of the 2d United States Cavalry; Capt. Augustus Boyd, Ass't Quartermaster United States Army; Capt. Francis M. Bache, of the 6th United States Infantry; Capt. Wm. F. Drum, of the 2d United States Infantry; Capt. Wm. W. Sanders, of the 6th United States Infantry; Capt. Wm. J. Moorhead, of the 17th United States Infantry.

We do not question that the above named officers are quite deserving of promotion to the rank of Brigadier, and the fact their names were so printed any validity, we would be far from making this correction. But, unfortunately, such is not the case, and we are therefore compelled to reduce them to the rank of Major—from which may they all rise to be Brigadiers,

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Congressional Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

State Bounty Bill Negatively Reported.

Are Railways Charging Illegal Tolls?

Important Bills Passed and Reported.

Thanks to Gen. Terry and Admiral Porter

Joint Resolutions on the Death of Edward Everett.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—The Joint Resolutions requesting Congressmen to vote for the amendment abolishing slavery was reported favorably by the Committee on Federal Relations.

The supplement to an act incorporating the Youghiogheny Coal Company, changing the name to Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Gas and Coal Company, and giving them power to issue two hundred and fifty thousand shares of three dollars each, was passed finally.

The act to pay bounties to volunteers and persons putting in substitutes, offered by Mr. Wilson, was reported negatively by the Militia Committee.

Mr. Bigham read an act incorporating the Pittsburgh Ale and Malt Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Stark read a bill compensating Commissioners' Clerks in all the counties for making the military enrollments.

Mr. Hoge, an act authorizing the erection of a bridge over Oil Creek, at Oil City.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, three thousand copies of Senate Proceedings relative to the death of Dr. Reed, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McCandless, the Committee on Railroads was instructed to report whether any railroad or transportation companies are charging illegal tolls, with power to send for persons and papers. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Welser offered a resolution requiring of the Treasurer what State banks have accepted the National Banking Law.

Mr. McClure, one refunding townships the excess of bounty money they have paid over authorized amounts.

Mr. Alleman, of Dauphin, a resolution returning thanks to Terry and Porter.

Mr. Thomas, a joint resolution eulogizing Hon. Edward Everett.

Mr. Gamble, one appointing a Committee to investigate the condition of prisons and poor houses.

The bill extending State boundaries to General Hancock's Corps, was passed.

Mr. Slack offered a bill relative to mechanics liens in Allegheny county. Adjourned.

Disinterment of Deceased Soldiers.

No Permits Given South of District of Columbia.

Address by Major Harry White.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.

The Governor has been notified by State Agent Jordan, at Washington, that no permits for disinterment will be granted of bodies buried south of the District of Columbia or beyond the lines of the Potomac.

Major Harry White is speaking to-night to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen in the House hall, relating to his experience during his sixteen months' imprisonment.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Statements of a Boston Merchant.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "From a wealthy and enterprising merchant of this city, who arrived here yesterday from Port Royal, which he left on the 8th instant, we have received some interesting particulars of the condition of affairs at Savannah. He fully confirms the reports of the immense quantities of cotton which our forces found in that city, not only are the warehouses filled, but in many private residences bales of cotton are concealed. Port Royal, which is only fourteen miles from Savannah, was daily frequented by ladies from the latter city, who came to purchase goods.

"Having been well acquainted at Savannah before the war, he occasionally met or heard of those in authority, and quickly knew the position he found were in the rebel army. He reports that the stores at Port Royal were doing a splendid business, and the general belief with the people of Savannah, who appeared to have abundance of means, and bought largely. The confidence and enthusiasm of Sherman's army in their leader, and especially their gallant leader, and believe themselves invincible to any force the rebels can bring against them, and they are ready and eager for a fight.

"They reached Savannah in excellent health, and the wants of the troops are fully supplied. They had thriven on the fat of the land, and were all in prime health. A distinguished officer with Sherman told him that their intention was to destroy all stores of supplies, and this had been accomplished so effectually that if a sand-crane proposed to fly from Savannah, it would have to first carry think of starting without taking a haversack with him.

"The negroes which Sherman collected on his famous march, are rapidly enlisting in the United States service, and they promise to become good soldiers. They fully appreciate the liberation, and would suffer and hardship rather than return to bondage again.

"Hardee when last heard from was at Pocotaligo, some 15,000 strong.

"Sherman has three corps, numbering in the aggregate about seventy thousand men. It was understood that he would leave the corps known as the Army of Tennessee, to take care of Hardee, while with the rest of his army he marches upon Augusta, where the rebels have an extensive manufactory from which they obtain most of their percussion caps. After capturing Augusta it is expected he will swoop down upon Charleston, and after securing this coveted prize will turn his attention upon Wilmington.

"Even the rebels of Savannah, since they have seen his magnificent army and felt its power, fear that no obstacle can be interposed to stop his victorious progress and prevent the fall of Charleston and Wilmington.

"Since Sherman left Savannah his men have considered a soldier's life short, perhaps for the last time since they entered the army, and a number of them whose term of service had expired, expressed their determination to stay and 'see the thing out.'

"They are in a fine country, enduring no privations, in the most exuberant spirits, and believing that, under Sherman, nothing could stand before them.

"The gentleman who has given us this information says that when he left Port Royal there were no reports that the recent peace movements in Georgia, and he had good reason to believe that the whole story is a canard, as he was in such a position that any intimation of such a movement would have been communicated to him. He also says that the accounts of the distress prevailing at Savannah are greatly exaggerated."

From Army of the Potomac

Important, if True, from Lee's Army.

Destruction of the Danville Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
January 16—Evening. }

A number of deserters came into our lines from Petersburg this evening. They bring important news, if it is to be relied on. They say that the Danville railroad between Danville and Greensboro, a distance of 45 miles, has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains, and that every culvert and bridge has been carried away, and that Lee's army is likely to be out of rations altogether very soon. The quantity they issue now is utterly unequal to satisfy their wants, and these men were not disposed to remain and suffer a almost starvation. Every effort is being made to reconstruct the road, and large gangs of men are detailed for that purpose, but on at that is with little or some time for repair it. The destruction of the road being so extensive. As this is the main road by which they get supplies to Richmond, it would not be strange if the state of affairs in the besieged stronghold should undergo an important change within a few days.

The capture of Fort Fisher and the fall of Wilmington will break up the blockade running business, which will prove a grievous loss to the English neutrals. Five blockade runners were lately launched in the Clyde, which stand a good chance to fall into our hands, as well as others on the way.

Mr. Fortier, light house keeper and United States Consular Agent at Fort Colborne, died suddenly on Thursday.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society—Officers Elected for Ensuing Year—General Hancock before the Legislature—Interesting Discussion of the Resolution relative to the Refunding by Government of Money Advanced by the State—The Bill Incorporating National Railroad and Transportation Company—Fees of County Officers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 17.

The State Agricultural Society has adjourned after a two days' session. The condition of the organization may be said to be flourishing, inasmuch as there is a surplus of $1,350 in the Treasury after paying all expenses. Among the important business transacted, was the passage of a resolution recommending the Governor to urge the Legislature to pass a bill taxing all the dogs in the Commonwealth, the destruction of sheep by canines being a source of great annual loss to the farmers. Mr. Joshua Wright was, previous to the meeting, spoken of as the proper choice for President, but declined to allow his name to be used. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. Boyd Hamilton. Vice-Presidents—1st District, James A. McCrea; 2d, Craig Biddle; 3d, W. L. Bradford; 4th James E. Mitchell; 5th, Adrian Cornell; 6th, William H. Holstein; 7th, Isaac W. Van Leer; 8th, Tobias Barton; 9th, J. M. Dunlap; 10th, John H. Cowden; 11th, Joseph Sigman; 12th, Daniel G. Driesbach; 13th, John C. Morris; 14th, Amos E. Kepp; 15th, George H. Bucher; 16th, D. O. Gehr; 17th, Lewis W. Hall; 18th, R. Morris Ellis; 19th, Willard Russell; 20th, Michael C. Trout; 21st, John S. Goe; 22d, John Murdock, Jr.; 23d, William Bissel; 24th, Joshua Wright. Additional members of the Executive Committee—William Colder, B. G. Peters, John H. Ziegler, Peter Hurdick, Fredk. Watts, Ex-President; James Gowen, Ex-President; David Taggart, Ex-President; J. S. Haldeman, Ex-President; Thomas P. Knox, Corresponding Secretary—James Young. Chemists and Geologist—S. S. Haldeman. Librarian—Henry Gilbert.

General Hancock's reception in the Senate Chamber last evening was one of the most gratifying character and as per took his position near the speaker, the Senators and visitors united in their plaudits. "Pennsylvania's favorite son," as he was called, looked every inch a soldier and a gentleman, his fine physical form being more prominently displayed by his closely fitting uniform. Although not in robust health, he spoke sufficiently loud and plainly to enable every listener to understand exactly why his new corps was to be organized, how it was to be composed, and in what way the officers and men were to be selected. His success in Pennsylvania thus far has been truly astonishing and unfortunate, but it is to be hoped that the passage of a resolution, extending the benefits of State laws to the officers and soldiers of the new organization of his corps, and to their families will have the desired effect, and give Pennsylvania a proper representation in the new organization.

A joint resolution offered by Mr. Wilson created a lengthy discussion which at times was rather excited. It requested the Senators in Congress to urge the passage of a bill refunding the money advanced by the bankers for the payment of the militia of 1863, and the Secretary of War was requested to favor such a bill, but Mr. Lowry, predicting from the passage of the resolution, increased taxation, refused to vote, and at the present time to offer it, voted alone in the negative on its passage. Mr. Bigham said that he was the only Senator present when Governor Curtin returned after the battle of Gettysburg, and that if the banks had not come forward as they did great additional expense would have been incurred. As it was, the soldiers were sent home without delay, and although such an immense sum was paid out, not a dollar was charged for the use of money in its transfer from the bank to the soldiers. In answer to a remark from Senator Connell that the banks had advanced the money only after the grossly abused railway corporations had guaranteed them its return, Mr. Bigham said the assertion was entirely untrue, and he expressed their opinion that the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad should aid in the matter, but they had refused.

The bill offered by Mr. Slack to incorporate the National Railroad and Transportation Company, has been reported favorably by Mr. Nissley, Reg. B. F. Jones, Alex. Bradley, J. Henry Jones, Springer Harbaugh, John H. Shoenberger, and Col. Wm. Wilkins, Jr., who are the first commissioners to receive subscriptions and organize a company under the above name, for the purpose of constructing, and thereafter maintaining and finishing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and any railroad which may be constructed in connection therewith, and operating the same. The Directors of the Connellsville road and any such other companies as may so desire, are authorized to contract for the sale or lease of their road and property to the Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh companies may subscribe to the stock, or guarantee its obligations, and may also guarantee the bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville or other companies. The National is to carry on the business of transportation upon any road with which the Connellsville road may connect, within or without the State, so as to form a continuous line of transportation between the East and West.

The bills to increase the compensation and fees of county officers have become so numerous that it has determined to pass a general bill, which will affect all counties alike. This is certainly the most expeditious plan to free the members from applications upon the subject, which from their great number are most troublesome.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Railroad share market was strong at Stock Exchange this morning on old Southern and Northwestern. The list is generally dull, the business in Northwestern shares is very large, but confined to few houses. The government list was generally dull, without any marked change. Bank stocks and railroad bonds active. Coal stocks steady with a fair distribution. Petroleum dull. The late military successes give the bears full control of the market. Gold was firmer this morning, selling yesterday afternoon, but the market was somewhat weaker. Oil Stocks continue active: Excelsior sold at $8 50; Highgate, at 96c; Buchanan Farm, at 96; Manhattan, at 86c; United States, 89c; Revere, $3 50. No change of importance in the Petroleum market. Quotations are, Crude, 81c; Refined, in bond, 71c, with light sales.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull at 105¾@107¾. Government Stocks quiet and without change. Stocks steady. U S 6's, registered, 104½; do 5-20 coupons, 105; do, 1865, 111¾; do One Year, 97¾; Missouri 6's, 67¾; Ohio and Michigan Central, 69½; Cumberland, 47; Erie, 79½; Hudson, 109¾; Illinois, 145; Reading, 110; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 70; Pittsburgh, 90¾; North Western, 46¾; do, preferred, 67; Rock Island, 71¾; Terra Haute, 43.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.

Petroleum quiet at 58c for Crude, and 71@71½c for Refined in Bond.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.

Cotton opened dull and closed with an upward tendency, at 81 @, holders at the close asking 81 02@1 03 for middling uplands. Flour—State and Western $10 20@ extra State $10 10@10 15; extra round-hoop Ohio $11 25, and trade brands $12 @, the market closing qui

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of, every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, chemical and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely suitable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

"My Country will be the Gainer."

Pending the last attack on Fort Fisher, General BUTLER is reported to have said in Washington: "If the attack is repulsed I shall be justified in not having made the assault with my handful of troops. If the attack is successful, my country will be the gainer, which will suit me quite as well." No one can doubt the patriotism of General BUTLER. Few men have furnished better proof of it. At the outset of the war he went to the bottom of the whole business, comprehended the stupendous character of the crime meditated, and has never been without a policy—a policy which, had it been infused into the measures of the Government, would, in our opinion, have saved the country many a costly error, and prevented many a lesson of bitter experience.

Much that has fallen from his lips and flowed from his pen, concerning this Rebellion, and the means to be employed to crush it out, has passed into permanent history, and when the actors in the drama have passed away, it will be read with pride by his countrymen, who will award him a place among the most conspicuous for penetration, breadth of intellect and resources, while they wonder that in the management of the war his counsels did not more prevail.

Did General BUTLER'S military equal his civil abilities, the nation would long since have had a leader in all respects equal to the great occasion As it is, few men have so strong a hold on the popular heart. Although not successful in all things, he stands in little danger of having injustice done him. Posterity, if not the men of to-day, will be impartial. No true friend will wish to see him make a mistake in the position in which, in the course of events, he is placed. It is the moment for calm reason, when perfect self-control will demonstrate his capacity to command others; for there are times when the real soldier will best prove his fitness for responsible positions by the discipline he has over himself.

The man who seized rebellious New Orleans by the throat, and held it firmly until it was subdued, stands in no danger from a transitory wave, even though a storm of censure produced it. Though not great in everything, a man may still stand foremost among the men of his time. If while striving to transcend in one respect, he achieve but partial success, he still is safe with posterity and honored in his day for his eminence in another. General BUTLER is not more worthy of condemnation because he has not excelled as a military leader, than our recognized military leaders are, because they are not his equal in statesmanship.

It would be well for the Nation if in civil affairs, failure to achieve success, glaring mistakes and downright incapacity were recognized as they are in military affairs. Under the operation of such a rule, those who were not relieved, but held their places, would be conspicuous exceptions, and the country would have abundant reason to rejoice in the results of its rigid enforcement.

General BUTLER has uttered a sentiment that does him honor, one that affords new proof of his patriotism, under circumstances peculiarly trying. "My country will be the gainer." If such a sentiment could come to be the standard of all men, whether in civil or military life, the country would be immeasurably better off.

Treatment of Prisoners.

The question of retaliation on rebel prisoners has been introduced into Congress. It has been, for a long time, before the minds of the people. There is not the slightest room for doubting that our men in the hands of the enemy have long been, and are at this hour, subjected to such privations and brutality of treatment as to destroy the health and life of thousands of them. If their misery and death were the design of their captors, they could scarcely devise a more barberous method of effecting it. Nor is there any excuse for their starving our men, as long as they keep up their boasting of the abundance of their resources and supplies. One cannot forbear from shuddering with horror at the recital of such scenes of want and woe as our poor fellows are living and dieing in.

But how shall their sufferings be relieved? Retaliation, by similar treatment of rebel prisoners in our hands, is proposed. Prudish sentimentalism is shocked at the proposal. A true and wise humanity suggests, and, of course, approves it. It is a remedial application within our reach, to effect a cure of evils that are beyond our reach, or rather, that can be reached only in this way—by a painful blister to cure a painful and dangerous pleurisy. It is clear that the rebel despots have no humanity towards our men who are, by the fortunes of war, their prisoners. Perhaps they may have some regard, if not from humanity, at least from policy, for the life and health of their own vassals in our prisons. Through this they may be constrained to relax their cruelty to our men.

This method of securing just and humane treatment of prisoners is no novelty in the history of war. Washington, the most humane of Generals and of men, adopted it when there was not a thousandth part of demand for it that now exists. The old Congress in 1777 expressed its unalterable resolution to inflict *exactly the same treatment*, in the case demanding it, that was shown to our prisoners by the enemy. And it was done, under the moderating mercy of Washington, with beneficial results. Terrible as were the sufferings of our unhappy men in the New York *Sugar-house* and the "floating hells" of British barbarity, those of our brave but unfortunate men are infinitely greater in the Richmond Tobacco-houses, and other horrid prison pens of the rebels. It is not to increase human misery or the horrors of war that retaliation is proposed. It is designed as a measure of relief from them. It is an appeal to the interest of those who have apparently lost all sense of justice, and all feeling of humanity.

Will General Thomas Start for Salt Water?

This has become essentially a salt water war, SHERMAN'S "agreeable march" through Georgia, and the practical disposal of Hoon by THOMAS, leaves but little to be done, except on the coast. At the last accounts, THOMAS had collected his forces and commenced "marching on." It is pretty evident that he can go wherever it pleases him to go; and considering how long he has been campaigning in the barbarous region he is now leaving, it would seem not at all improbable that he may take a jaunt through Georgia—not precisely in SHERMAN'S track, but coming out at a point in somewhat closer proximity to Richmond than Savannah. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and SHERIDAN, operating on the same "line," would, to say the least, afford good ground for expecting something would be accomplished.

THOMAS has got fairly in motion. His army is large and well appointed. All reports that HOOD is to be allowed to rest and reorganize are without foundation. Nothing of the kind will be permitted. On the contrary, he will be continually pushed, so that if he gets off, it will be because he is more expert at running away than fighting. HOOD disposed of, it is not unlikely THOMAS will take a trip to salt water.

A London letter, by the last steamer, says the rebels are enlisting men and sending them, one by one, to the Rappahannock, now used as a receiving ship and lying at Calais. They despair of getting her out. The iron ram originally built for the rebels at Glasgow and sold to Denmark, has been re-sold, it is said on good authority, to Spain. The Danish Government has acted in perfect faith to us in this as in other matters.

Cheery, for Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 13th inst., has an article on despondency, the epidemic of the Confederacy at the present time. The reasons offered to prevent despondency sinking into despair, are the following: First—It is most unreasonable to let the disasters we have suffered beneath our faculties. Second—The Yankees are disappointed as to the effects of Lincoln's election. Third—Their extravagant rejoicings over the fall of Savannah and such other successes as their armies have gained, prove their increased desire for a close of the war. Fourth—The growing inability of the Yankee government to recruit their armies. Fifth—In the situation there is nothing alarming, since our resources are abundant, while those of the Yankees are rapidly declining.

This is truly demonstrative reasoning. Nothing could more clearly prove that the South is in despair, and that the editor of the *Whig* has the malady as badly as all the rest of rebeldom. He is trying the experiment of bearing fire in his hand, by "thinking of the frosty Caucasus." With ill-disguised terror, he is saying to the panic-stricken people, don't be frightened. A little longer, perhaps, these cruel falsities may delude the miserable dupes of the Southern Conspirators.

The Border Passport System.

Our people on the border are greatly annoyed at Secretary SEWARD'S passport system, which they allege is far more injurious to them in its operations than to the Canadians. There is a diversity of opinion as to the efficacy of the system, some declaring it to be absurd because the whole frontier is open, and ferries are in operation between the two shores, carrying passengers to and fro without let or hindrance. However the system may operate, there can be no denying the fact that it was issued for a good purpose, that of keeping from our domain the Rebel thieves and marauders who are feted and toasted by the Canadians, and if our people living on the border are inconvenienced by it, they should bear with it cheerfully, in that it partially, at least, serves to allay their fears of invasion. If the system works injury to our people, without any direct benefit to our Government, as some allege, Secretary SEWARD will speedily rescind the order.

Passenger Railway Fares.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

"O. P. Q." and "Y. Y." have got up a little controversy, as appears by the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday last, on the subject of the proposed Act of Assembly, to enable the Citizens Passenger Railway, and certain other Passenger Railways to charge ten cents fare. There is, perhaps, a misapprehension on the subject. The difficulty to be remedied is the inequality of receipts and profits on the different Passenger Railways. The Citizens and other leading routes feel that they are taking in too much cash, whilst some of their neighbors are taking in too little. Thus the Citizens, as I am informed, is able to pay dividends exceeding thirty per cent, whilst the East Liberty Road would starve its poor animals outright were it not for the remarkable economy of its excellent manager, Mr. Hoey, in keeping them alive on bran and cut corn stalks; and the Wylie street route is little better off, but for the unfortunate interference to it by our good friend Herron's seductive politeness.

Now, as I understand the proposed act of Assembly, it is not intended to produce an approximation to equality, by enacting that all passenger railways in this county may charge ten cents fare, but that no dividends by any such road shall be declared or paid exceeding ten per cent. per annum on the par value of its capital stock. All profits exceeding ten per cent are to be paid into the State treasury for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers. This, you will perceive, not only tends to equalize profits among railways but is patriotic.

I am not sure that this is the exact phraseology of the act as at first proposed, but it will doubtless be amended by a proviso to this effect by some of our patriotic members before its final passage. Their good sense will suggest the impropriety of such a modification as I have the act, as we all know that a ten per cent. dividend paying stock ought to be perfectly satisfactory, and roads not earning so much will have no surplus to pay over to the State.

X. Z.

Art Patrons in Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Hearing your correspondent "H" speak of a fruit piece painted recently by Mr. Hetzel, I called this morning at Mr. Hetzel's studio, Bank Block, to see if he were exaggerating about its merits—its fidelity, strict to nature. I found to my annoyance that it was gone. Mr. Charles J. Clarke, of Clarke & Co., I was informed, had become its possessor at $100. Judging from the enthusiastic manner of "H" as to its merits, I suspect Mr. Clarke has got a real treasure in its way. As I used to know Mr. Clarke when he was a boy, I suspect he would have no objection to any one interested in art seeing it, so I hope yet to be satisfied in this way. But I could not help feeling glad that there were some patrons of native talent in Pittsburgh. I may add however that I was not entirely disappointed in my visit to Mr. Hetzel's studio, as I saw two bunches of grapes hanging on a board, so life-like that I suspect "H" was not so far wrong after all. But as all he asked for this picture was $30 if any one wishes to see it they had better go soon. If disappointed as I was this morning, perhaps they will be interested as I was in the squirrel, rabbit and birds he was working at from the very animals themselves. Perhaps the fault that H attributes to the Pittsburgh public, really is the fault of the artists themselves in keeping their light under a bushel. Why have we not a gallery of art of some sort? Is there not even a print seller or picture frame maker who will get up a gallery of some kind? O.

Washington Gossip and Topics.

It is reported this evening, on authority regarded as reliable, that Major General Hunter has been nominated to the President by General GRANT as the proper commander for the Army of the James. Grant, it is well known, entertains a very high opinion of Hunter's qualities and capacities for the command of troops in the field; and it is deemed politic to replace Butler, for the only "railroad" general in active service, by a commander of the same political faith. Grant has always borne evidence of gratification at Hunter's operations up the Shenandoah last summer as the most ably conducted, daring and successful "raid" of our entire war.

The condition of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels was again made the subject of discussion in the Senate to-day, some urging rigorous retaliation, with the view of reducing rebel fiends in our hands to the same condition as our own exchanged prisoners, until the enemy shall adopt a more lenient system. This question is under consideration in the Military Committee, but there is very little probability of a resort to retaliation, the impolicy of holding out at this late date, when the rebellion is nearly crushed, it would not only be particularly unbecoming but damaging to the Union cause.

In a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, responding to a resolution of the House, he says the exchange of prisoners belongs both to the army and navy. It is a matter which has been and is now under the control of the military authorities. An attempt was made during the summer of 1864, by the Navy Department, to effect the exchange of naval prisoners, but exception was taken to distinct naval action. With this exception the action of the Navy Department has not extended further than to make propositions and suggestions for the exchange of naval prisoners, and to submit to the War Department or the Commissioner of Exchange lists of such prisoners in the hands of rebels. Those by whom the matter of exchange has been controlled are cognizant of the measures that have been taken to exchange such officers and men belonging to the navy now held prisoners by the rebels, and if there are any obstacles to the exchange of such prisoners.

The Senate Military Committee have under consideration the proposition to retaliate for the treatment of our prisoners. It is proposed, in a measure which is in preparation, that all rebel prisoners in our possession shall be treated in every respect in the same manner as ours. The Committee are fully impressed that steps should be taken at once by the Government in this matter. Senator Lane has been urging upon the Committee, that Union officers who have been confined in Southern prisons, but now released, shall be placed in command of our prison camps.

THE House of Representatives have adopted a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the National Currency Act so as to prohibit the designation of associations under said act as depositories of public money in all cities and towns where there is a Sub-Treasurer of the United States, and in all such cases to require the public money to be deposited in the Sub-Treasury; and that the Committee further inquire what additional legislation is necessary to render the Government secure against loss on account of public money deposited with designated depositories under said act, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* thinks some idea of the immense magnitude and labor of the executive duties since the rebellion has engaged the attention of the loyal Governors, may be inferred from the fact that in three years, or since the war began, Governor Curtin has signed thirty-five thousand commissions for officers in the volunteer service. It must be remembered that it is not the mere signing of these documents in which the labor is involved, but the examination of facts in each case, the claim to original appointment and the right of promotion, which requires the utmost executive care and discrimination. From all this it can easily be inferred, that to be Governor of a Commonwealth like Pennsylvania is to assume and discharge a labor at once herculean and important.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to Ohio highly complimentary to Gen. Sherman, and subscribing $500 to the Sherman testimonial for himself, and $250 for his Chief Quartermaster General Ingalls.

General Intelligence.

The State debt of Wisconsin is $2,095,000. The war debt of the State, charged to the general Government, is $100,000 additional.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the income tax list of the First Congressional District of Michigan, from which we gather that three hundred and fifty-one individuals pay on incomes of $2 000 and upward. The largest income is that of Capt. E. B. Ward, $91,037; the next largest is that of Senator Chandler, $56,236; the next that of H. P. Baldwin, $35,647; the next that of C. H. Buhl, $35,400. There are seven incomes which equal or about equal $30,000; thirteen, $20,000, and fourteen, $11,000.

Secretary Seward has informed Mr. Hall, ex-President of the Chicago and Galena Railroad Company, who went to Washington in behalf of the Company, to suggest reasons for the revocation of the passport order, that the order will not be revoked.

An immense cave nearly as large as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has recently been discovered about ten miles from Fort Ruby, California. Lieutenant Tolls, of the United States Army, and several other officers from Fort Ruby, explored it to a distance of half a mile. It was found to be an immense subterranean lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on either side. The ceiling or arch is fifty feet in height. The party explored it to the distance of half a mile in skiffs, and finding no indications of a stopping place, returned to explore it further at some future time.

New Jersey is out of debt, and claims a balance due her from the United States of $940,037. Her railroad monopoly pays the expenses of her State Government, and her people are not burthened with local taxes.

The first decision of Chief Justice Chase in the Supreme Court of the United States, was that West Virginia is legally a State. The decision was given on the question placing the name of that State on the list when calling the docket.

The Monadnock, in the first engagement off Wilmington, was struck by two balls, which were embedded three and a half inches. She fired two hundred fifteen inch shell.

Peter Cooper, of New York, reports an income of $100,000; David Dudley Field, $60,000; Cyrus Field, $9,000; Mayor Gunther, $13,400; street-sweeping Boole, $113; Mr. Hudson, the financing editor of the *Herald*, $3,742; Robert Hoe, the press manufacturer, $50,000; and Fitz Hugh Ludlow, the author, $916.

The proposed new territory of Wyoming, to be made out of Washington and Oregon, embraces an area twice as large as the State of Ohio.

Two thousand of the rebel prisoners at Elmira, N. Y., have made application to take the oath of allegiance—four hundred within the last fifteen days. None who make the application are released subject to examination, but must either have been conscripted, or, if volunteers, must show that they are also deserters.

A Nevada paper says that a large extent of country in Humboldt county, Nevada, is saturated with petroleum. The liquid strains spontaneously through the surface, rises wherever a hole is dug, and coal gas rises everywhere. There are also a large number of springs from which the natural crude oil flows in abundance, one of which discharges more than a barrel a day.

A movement is on foot among prominent Philadelphians, of both political parties, to give a handsome dinner to those Democratic Congressmen who shall vote in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery. So far the list of such members embraces the names of George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky; Austin A. King and James S. Rollins, of Missouri; Judge Kellogg, John A. Griswold, of New York; Myer Strouse, Josiah Dudley and Archibald McAllister, of Pennsylvania, and Ezra Wheeler, of Wisconsin.

It is reported that General Sheridan will be assigned to the command of the Army of the James. The same report says General Emory, of the 19th Corps, will probably be left temporarily in command of the Army of the Shenandoah.

During the week ending January 14, thirty-two national banks received authority to commence business under the new banking law, with an aggregate capital of $7,223,340. During the same period there was issued $2,400,069 in national currency, making a total of $80,409,943 in circulation.

Personal.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Upright, wife of Ex-Sheriff Upright, of Winnebago, Illinois, has furnished ten sons to the Union army. Two were killed in battle, one returned home and died, and seven remain in the ranks.

Sue Mundy, the notorious Kentucky guerrilla and murderer, turns out to be not a female, but a young man named Jerome Clark, aged twenty-two years. We are glad of it, for the credit of the sex.

A Mr. Baldwin, Treasurer of the Ohio Female College, Cincinnati, has absconded with upwards of $5,000, belonging to the funds of the institution.

A patient in the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, named Vaughn, died on saturday from the effects of chloroform, administered to him for the purpose of enabling a surgical operation to be performed on him.

George D. Prentice defends himself against the statements contained in the letter of the rebel Cuthman. He positively denies having made any such statements as those attributed to him in the captured letter.

Wm. A. Maguire, the young man who shot to death Maggie Baer, in the Continental Theater, Philadelphia, some months ago, has been found by a jury to be now insane. He has been remanded into custody for trial for murder, should his reason return, it being held that he was not insane when the murder was committed.

Charles Keever, charged with the horrible murder of the Roosa family, in Lebanon county, has been discharged, the evidence, although circumstantial, not being sufficient in the opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney, to hold him.

John Pugh, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, at Springfield, Ohio, on Thursday, and was confined in jail to await sentence, escaped a few hours after his conviction by dressing in his wife's clothes. She visited him in his cell accompanied by Wm. Wade, and the two ladies were supposed to leave about dark. It was soon discovered, however, that Mrs. Pugh remained in the cell, while her husband, who is about the same size as his wife, had passed the prison walls. Mrs. Pugh and her mother have been retained.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—COGAN—On Tuesday evening Jan. 17th, by the Rev. J. R. Bracken, Capt. D. C. CRAWFORD, of the 105th Regt. Pa. Vols., to Miss MAGGIE J. COGAN, of McKeesport, Pa.

DIED:

BLACK—At Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. S. Woods, of disease contracted in the service, JAMES ANDREW, eldest son of Margaret S. and the late Rev. A. W. Black, D. D., of Sewickleyville, Allegheny county, Pa., in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., from the undertakers room of Fetterman & Samson, corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, will be buried at the same time, MAGGIE R., infant daughter of Dr. Wm. S. and Mary R. Woods, who died in St. Louis, Mo., on July 7th, 1864. The friends of the family are invited to attend. 21

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

And a certain Cure for Piles.

This remedy has been in use over ten years, and has proved an unfailing remedy

FOR THE CURE OF PILES,

as numbers of our citizens have testified, whose certificates can be seen at our store at any time.

Price $1.50 per box.

S. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
8 Market street, Sole Agents.

PORTMONIE LOST—

On Monday, about H o'clock, on Market, Fourth or Wood street, between N. Holmes & Sons and Diamond alley, containing about $250, and some papers of no value to any other person than the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded for the return to A. H. Miller, Esq., No. 58 Diamond street. Ja 18-3t

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES,

RALPH WALDO EMERSON,

will Lecture at

LAFAYETTE HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, January 20th, 1865,

SUBJECT:

Social Aims in America.

Course Tickets for the Lectures.....$2 00.
Single Tickets.....50 cents.

To be had at the Book, Music or Drug Stores, or at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commence at 7½.

HALL PATTERSON,
J. R. BUTTERFIELD,
S. C. McCANDLESS,
T. P. HOUSTON,
J. M. GAZZAM,
Lecture Committee.

Ja18-3t

600 BBLS. No. 1 SALT,

300 Pieces
CANVASSED DRIED BEE .

2,000 Pieces
PLAIN HAM.

In store, and for sale by

COOK, PETTIT & CO.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.

JAMES BOWN,
138 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
dec1-3m

LOST—

On Tuesday evening, probably on Fifth or High street, one PLAIN GOLD and one BLACK (ornamented with silver) RING. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to No. 86 Wood st.

Ja18-3t

WOLF CREEK OIL CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of Stockholders will be held at the store of J. R. REED, No. 65 Fifth street, THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock, p. m. By order of the President.

Ja18-3t J. COBLENS, Sec'y. pro tem.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, January 18th, 1865.

An election for NINE DIRECTORS, to serve in the next annual election, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, p. m.

Ja18-1m J. W. COOK, Cashier.

SUBSTITUTES SUPPLIED.

PARTIES WANTING SUBSTITUTES,

Can be supplied by calling upon

GEORGE WILSON,
Ja19-6t at No. 103 Fourth street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of KLEE, KAUFMAN & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, and KLEE, KAUFMAN & KLEE, in the city of Allegheny, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JACOB KLEE,
SIMON KAUFMAN,
JOSEPH KLEE.

Pittsburgh, January 18th, 1865—Ja19-6t

GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

Situated in Plum township, 3 miles from Parnassus Station, Valley railroad, with 3 acres of rich pasture land, on which are erected a three story steam grist Mill, with two run of burrs, and all the new improvements usually found in a first class Grist Mill, connected are a good Saw Mill in succe sful operation, a dwelling, stable, good orchard. The owner sells the above on account of ill health. Offered at the low price of $8,500. Easy terms. Apply to

Ja19 B. McLAIN & CO.

LUBIN'S COCOANUT CREAM

For Oil dressing and beautifying the hair. Hair Brushes and Combs. Hair Dye.
Tooth Brushes. Fancy Soaps.
Fulton's Vegetable Gough Syrup
Williams' Syrup Sarsaparilla and Iodide Potasse, at
Ja19 FULTON'S drug store, Fifth street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. FRICKER and JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 68 Smithfield street, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. All debts due the concern will be collected by John S. Kennedy, and all debts paid on presentation by the same.

JOSEPH FRICKER,
JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Jos. Fricker in the Restaurant business, No. 68 Smithfield street, will continue the same in all its branches at the above stand. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope by strict attention to the wants of my numerous friends. The house will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and served in a style that I hope cannot fail to please.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Ja19 No. 68 Smithfield street.

A WELL ESTABLISHED

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The Store and Stock of

Clothing, Piece Goods and Trimmings,

owned by the firm of Kiee, Kaufman & Klee, on Federal street, near the market, is offered for sale.

For further particulars, call on

S. KAUFMAN,
Ja18-3w No. 85 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

A DWELLING HOUSE.

A first-class three storied brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, nearly new, and in complete order, on a lot 21 by 86 feet, on Sixth street. Said house, &c., centrally and fashionably located, and one of the best houses in Allegheny city.

For terms and particulars enquire of

THOS. B. UPDIKE,
Fe 3-1y Manchester Savings Bank, Manchester.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

This Institution will commence its first session on the first Monday of February in Phelan's new building, on 21 Fifth street. The object of this School is the instruction and training of young ladies in the principles of drawing and painting in view of qualifying them to pursue higher, more lucrative and better-paid occupations than are now open to them, and of lending the efforts of Pittsburgh and vicinity under the elevating and refining influence of art.

Circulars will be ready on Monday, the 23d inst.

G. G. Hussey, Jas. Marshall, R. Wade Vier, President. G. W. Hailman, Secretary; Frances Selkirk, Treasurer.

Directors—James Park, jr., James Laughlin, J. S. Lyon, J. M. Cooper, Wm. Thaw, Thos. S. Clarke, N. Holmes, S. Kier, D. Mendsen Jones, Joseph Dilworth, R. S. Moorhead, George Berry, S. K. Painter, J. H. Shoenberger, Wm. Metcalf, Rev. M. Hoge, Andrew Carnegie, Wm. O. Sayre, M. Jones.

Executive Committee—President Board, Vice-President Wade, James Park, jr., S. S. Lyon, James Laughlin, G. W. Hailman, Wm. Thaw. Ja18

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
First Division,
Washington City, January 14, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Government Stables, corner of 7th and PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, February 16, 1865,

Three Hundred Cavalry Horses

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For details and description of horses, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EAKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
Ja19-7tw

INVESTMENT WANTED.

A man of business habits and acquainted with business generally, wishes to invest from four to six thousand dollars in some business, either mercantile or manufacture, where his whole time will be employed. Willing to travel or keep books, if required. References given. Address BUSINESS,
ja18-3t Commercial office

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

IN SHARON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

The following property, viz: three lots in one block, situated on the street leading from Sallstown to Bridge water, near the steam mills, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling containing 4 rooms and kitchen and good cellar. Also, 1 cottage house containing 2 rooms, with cellar and good stable, all in good repair, also, large quantities of frit and straw scrren on the lot. Strong indications of oil, so much so that the same has been known to arise and burn of hours on the surface of the ground.

Terms liberal. enquire of

DAVID BROTHERTON,
on the premises, or of
M. H. HENDERSON,
Ja18-3taw-2w Agent.

A RARE CHANCE.

Applications will be received for a few days only by the undersigned, at PITTOCK'S BOOK STORE, opposite the Postoffice, for one exclusive agent to sell "RICKSECKER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING GAS REGULATOR" in Pittsburgh and vicinity. This is not a regulator at the meter, but is placed under each burner, and will positively save thirty per cent. to the consumer, besides giving a far better light than ever before produced. We have over 25,000 of these Regulators in use in the Eastern states, and shall be pleased to show to all interested the above results in actual test. The goods will be put on free for those wishing to test them. No charge made until satisfied. Their cost is but a trifle more than an ordinary burner. Parties wishing to engage in the business will see the value of this agency. Call for a pamphlet.

Ja17-6t HULL & GOODELL.

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opp. Court House,)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale strictly on commission. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District, kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.

Ja18-6m-eod-TuThAt

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec20-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 REWARD.

Lost on Tuesday, probably on North Common, Allegheny, a POCKET BOOK, containing over $65 in money and a number of U. S. Coupons, etc.

The above reward will be paid by leaving the Pocket Book and its contents at the office of

Dr. JOHN HAMILTON,
176 Federal st., or 1st National Bank, Allegheny.
Ja18-1w

$30 REWARD.

LOST—On Thursday, a GOLD WATCH, hunting case, on Robinson's Pond Manchester or Rebecca street, or Ohio lane. Any person finding this watch and leaving it at Rawle's Eating Saloon, corner of the Market House, Allegheny, or at Andrew Achley's Meat Shop, on the bank of the Monongahela, will receive the above reward. It had a leather worked guard attached.

$1,000.—A PARTY HAVING this amount, and wishing to invest it in a safe and exclusive business, without competition in Pittsburgh, will learn particulars by addressing F. W. B.,
Ja17-3t Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can obtain an unfurnished room, with board, in a quiet family. Residence in one of the suburbs, half a square from one of the city railways. Address,

"H. N. E.,"
Ja17-1w Pittsburgh Post Office.

TO COAL DEALERS.

TWO PAIRS OF COAL-BOAT BOTTOMS,

160 by 24, 5 pairs COAL-BOAT BOTTOMS, 18x by 8; 4 new COAL PLATS, 80 feet by 16—8 feet deep.

For sale at WIGHTMAN'S Saw Mill, Lawrenceville, by

Ja16-1w JOHN C. COUCH.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the BLUFF MINING CO., of McKean county, Pa., at this instance of a large majority of the stockholders, a stockholders' meeting has been called for the 7th day of February, 1865, at three o'clock p. m., at the office of R. Patrick & Co., in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting a proposition for the purchase of their property. General attendance by person or proxy requested.

A. W. COPELAND, Sec'y.
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 14, 1865. Ja16-3t

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Stockholders of this Bank are notified that the second installment of TWENTY PER CENT. will be due on or before THURSDAY, the 19th of January, 1865.

N. H. VOEGTLY,
Ja16-4t Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the undersigned will make application to the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, on SATURDAY, February 11th, 1865, to be discharged as acting Executor under the last will and testament of HENRY DINSMORE, deceased, having filed his final account, and the same having been duly confirmed absolutely by the Court.

DAVID DINSMORE,
Ja16-3w Acting Executor of Henry Dinsmore, dec'd.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

This fine old country residence, with its Forest and Fruit Trees, beautiful Streams, and perenial Springs, comprises twenty acres, and lies within two hundred rods of the East Liberty station.

Ja17 eod C. B. SEELY.

LECTURE—

By the Rev. J. D. HERR.

Subject—OUR COUNTRY.

In the First M. P. church, East Common Allegheny, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 19th, 1865. Proceeds for benefit of St. Philip's Mission. Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Bookstores in Allegheny and at the door. Music by the Choir. Ja18-2t

FURNITURE, BLANKETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold a quantity of Furniture, comprising hair seat sofa, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, candlestands, bed and horse blankets, lanterns, mantle clocks, lamps, comforts, &c., &c.

Ja18 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auc'r.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold by the Invoice, assorted Tobacco and Cigars. Sale positive to pay advances.

Ja18 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auc'r.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE—

Of gold and silver watches, Sharp's rifles, two double barrel shot guns, revolvers, pocket pistols, two sewing machines, &c., on THURSDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

T. A. McCLELLAND,
Ja18 Auctioneer.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

All who have used this standard medicine for

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSENESS,

or any *Pulmonary Complaint*, attest its usefulness.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Favorite Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant properties.

Asthma is always cured. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by relaxing the phlegm and mucus, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, promotes free expectoration, and supplies a balm to the cough and pain.

Consumptives: For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy has ever been discovered which so fully subdues the inflammation, suppresses the cough and pain, and relieves difficult breathing and by causing easy expectoration, all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Bleeding from the Lungs is soon cured by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all *Pulmonary Complaints*, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

Jayne's Sanative Pills will cure effectually *Liver Complaint, Biliousness* and *Sick Headache*, and do away their virtue by being kept on hand.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Pittsburgh by R. FAHNESTOCK & CO. and in Allegheny city by PARK & BROTHER and FRED'K H. JONES, and by Druggists generally.

Jan7-1yATh

OFFICE OF MARVIN'S BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,

NO. 64 FOURTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 17, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Crackers I am now making for the first material the market affords. I can safely say I am now making the largest, safest and the best selling Cracker in the city. I also offer for sale Wine, Boston, and Soda Crackers, used only to be tried to be appreciated. Our Boston Crackers (Sugar and Butter) are the people can possibly make in a family and where a community gets in the habit of using our Crackers, none other will be used. My patent revolving oven enables me to furnish large quantities of Crackers or Pilot Bread at short notice.

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates from here will be no variation.

10 Lines, or 0.8 Inch. One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Once a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20	1 50	1 25	85	75
One week	2 80	1 75	1 50	90	
Seven times	3 10	2 10	1 80	1 05	
Eight times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Nine times	3 75	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Ten times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Eleven times	4 35	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Two weeks	4 90	3 40	2 50	2 00	2 00
Three weeks	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
One month	7 65	5 10	3 85	2 60	2 50
Two months	12 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	4 75
Three months	17 85	13 05	9 60	6 40	6 75
Six months	29 75	18 85	15 40	9 90	12 00
Nine months	37 00	18 00	23 50	15 00	18 50
One year	52 00	21 35	36 00	20 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	25 00	18 00	14 70	8 00
Three months	67 50	51 00	38 60	22 00
Six months	94 00	75 00	75 75	40 00
One year	160 00	124 00	94 50	74 00

Business or Local Notices, under head of "City Items," twenty cts. per line, each insertion.

Special Notices, ten cts. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, one insertion.....50 cents.

Marriage Notices.....75 "

HEROES.

They *never fail* who die
In a great cause. The block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun: their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls,
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others and conduct
The world at last to freedom.

Good Life, Long Life.

It is not growing like a tree,
In bulk, doth make man better be,
Or standing like an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last—dry, bald, and sear.
A lily of a day
Is fairer far, in May;
Although it fall and die that night.
It was the plant and flower of light!
In small proportions we just beauties see;
And in short measures life may perfect be.
BEN JOHNSON.

ADVICE TO SKATERS.—The following useful hints to skaters, taken from *Holl's Journal of Health*, are timely, and, if observed, will prove of benefit, especially to the ladies, who are particularly fond of this exhilerating passtime. There is such a thing as intemperance in exercise as well as in eating and drinking; but a little prudence will enable skaters to avoid all danger:

1. Avoid skates that are strapped on the feet, as they prevent their circulation, and the foot becomes frozen before the skater is aware of it, because the tight strapping benumbs the foot and deprives it of its feeling. A young lady at Boston lost her foot in this way; another in New York her life by attempting to thaw her feet in warm water after taking off her skates. The safest kind are those which receive the fore part of the foot in a kind of toe, and stout leather around the heel, buckling in front of the ancle only, thus leaving the heel in place without spikes or screws, and aiding greatly in supporting the ankle.

2. It is not the object so much to skate fast as to skate gracefully; and that is sooner and more easily learned by skating with deliberation, while it prevents over-heating, and diminishes the chances of taking cold by cooling off too soon afterwards.

3. The wind is blowing a veil should be worn over the face, at least of ladies and children; otherwise fatal inflammation of the lungs, or pneumonia, may take place.

4. Do not sit down to rest a single half minute, or stand still if there is any wind, nor stop a moment after the skates are taken off, but walk about so as to restore the circulation about the feet and toes, and to prevent being chilled.

5. It is better to walk home than to ride; the latter is almost certain to give a cold.

6. Never carry anything in the mouth while skating, nor any hard substance in the hand, nor throw anything on the ice; none but a careless, wicked ignoramus would thus endanger a fellow-skater.

7. If the thermometer is below 30, and the wind is blowing, no lady or child should be skating.

8. Always keep your eyes about you, looking ahead and upwards, and not on the ice; that you may not run against some lady or child, or learner.

9. Arrange to have an extra garment, thick and heavy, to throw over your shoulders the moment you stop skating, and then walk home, or at least half a mile with the mouth closed, so that the lungs may not be quickly chilled by the cold air dashing upon them through the open mou h; if inhaled through the nose, it is warmed before it gets to the lungs.

10. It would be a safe rule for no child or lady to be on skates longer than an hour at a time.

11. The grace, exercise and health fulness of skating can be had without any of its dangers, by the use of skates with rollers attached, on a common floor; better if covered with oil cloth.

BI-MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The bi-monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for the months of November and December, is just issued. The leading article of the report is designed to show the climatic conditions of our country, which, it is argued, may be regarded as the very basis of American agriculture. Another important article relates to the production of field seeds. Another chapter is devoted to an explanation of the French decimal system of weights and measures, which, it is maintained, mights be advantageously adopted in this country. The tables of the crops relate only to those of minor values —peas and beans, hops, butter and cheese, and sorghum.

The hop crop of 1864 is below that of the previous year. In Vermont there is but half the crop of last year, and in New Hampshire the production is thirty per cent. below. These are the principal hop growing States. As to butter and cheese, it is said that the fall pastures were unusually excellent, and as a consequence we find the fall dairy production is very favorable.

The crop of sorghum molasses is greater than the crop of 1862. In the Western States this year's crop was considerably injured, both in amount and quality, by the frost of October, but the crop is a satisfactory one. How far it will make sugar yet remains to be seen. But as the production of sugar requires a perfectly matured cane, no general progress in the making of sugar from sorghum need be looked for this year.

Petroleum V. Nasby, late pastor of the "Church uv the Noo Dispensashun," thus theorizes about ghosts and dreams:

I am no believer in gosts or dreams er sich—never was. Ef the tyrent Linkin (which is a agre should drag me, and I should be dragged to the tentid field, an unwillin marter, I know I should much prefer meetin the gost of a rebel soger, which is a standin wunder, than 2 encounter I in the flesh with muskit and bagnit, which is no shadder. Dreems is likewise unsubstantial, and reuli, 5 cases out uv 10 there is wuss in the stumick. I dreem but seldom, and when I do I always attribute it to eating a round or two more sossij, or drinking a quart or two more whisky than I reglly ought. Late at night, I never believed they was profetick, becos I do not allow that the seat of prophes y is located in the stumick. These is my theory uv gosts and dreems and sich.

Mr. S. Drake, one of the stock company now performing at the Opera House, in Cincinnati, was made heir by his grandfather to an almost fabulous number of worthless Virginia, which have lain unattended ever since, rather an incumberance than otherwise, to what now proves to their fortunate owner. Last Saturday he received a letter from a prospecting company who have found oil on his premises, offering him the snug little sum of $270,000 for his premises.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. an18-6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Mathews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

J. S. HYDE.....MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.
Ridgeway. Pittsburgh.

HYDE, BIDWELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of Pine Lumber,

KEYSTONE MILLS,

Elk Co., Pa.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL

AND LUMBER YARDS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835,

Having all modern improvements in Wood Working Machinery, and Oliver's Patent Drying Kiln, we have the best facilities for furnishing every description of manufactured Lumber, thoroughly seasoned.

☞ Street Cars pass the Mill every seven minutes. Orders may be left in our box, Monongahela Bridge. ja6-6w

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night but one of the popular American Tragedian, Mr. J. A. NEAFIE, who, for this night only, will repeat his great character of JACK CADE.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the celebrated tragedy, entitled

JACK CADE, THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

Jack Cade, under the assumed name of
Aylemere.....Mr. Neafie.
(supported by the full strength of the Company.)

To conclude with the glorious musical interlude of

JENNY LIND.

In rehearsal, Ray Bias. Also, the Rag Picker of Paris.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

TO-NIGHT, the great
Md'lle GALLETI,
Md'lle GALLETI,

In brilliant dances, and the beautiful ballet scene from "Dinorah."

Md'lle Zanfretta, Misses Christie, Roulette, Lamont, Ada May, De Vere, Langley and Lottie, the Corps de Ballet, and the great Double Company, in a monster entertainment.

The great Minstrel Scene,—The popular Comedian, from "Dinorah," Company—all appear to-night.

ja19-2t

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

First week of
BILLY HOLMES.
Continued success of
LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK.
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,
and
30 Artistic Performers.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny or Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja28-1y

PRINTING

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER;

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.

ja4 OTTO KREBS.

RESTAURANTS.

THE LANAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,

no24-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season.

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters in season. oc17-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se27-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

SMOKING TOBACCO AND PIPES

Turkish, Killikinick, Fancy Papered Tobacco; Virginia, Big Lick, Cut and Dry, in bulk. Sold for lowest price, at

R. & W. JENKINSON'S,

No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

N. B.—Liberal discount to trade. ja14

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja28-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

WALL PAPER.

PARLOR PAPERS.

Gold embossed and Velvet and Gold Papers—beautiful designs; at No. 107 Market street.

no12 JOS. R. HUGHES.

HALL PAPERS—

In Panels, of great variety of styles; at No. 107 Market street. [no12] JOS. R. HUGHES.

CHEAP PAPERS—

of all grades, an extensive variety at No. 107 Market street. [no12] JOS. R HUGHES.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

se1-1y

FINE BRANDY.—20 cases Cognac, "Oard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by JAMES ROWE, 128 Wood street

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

DEALER IN

PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.

N. B—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.

W. A. LYONS,

mar.5 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,

ja6-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains ran as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:30 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m
Express	3:00 p. m.		6:30 a. m
Mail	5:40 a. m.		

For New Castle and Erie.....5:30 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m, 3:20 p. m, 8:45 p. m, 7:50 p. m, 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m, 3:45 p. m, 8:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For N. Brighton	For N. Castle.	For Steubenville.
9:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
12:00 m.		
4:30 p. m.		
5:30 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m, 8:30 a. m, 2:40 p. m, 4:45 p. m, C. & P. R. R.....10:00 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Allegheny City.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and the Eastern cities.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Hollidaysburgh Branch R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Pittsburgh and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburgh Branch R. R. Tyrone and Clearfield and Mahaffey Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Tuscarora, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington. At Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York, at Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars through to Philadelphia without change. Through cars to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Tuscarora, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downington. At Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York, at Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily except Sunday, at 11:0 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 2:40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's St. Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	9:40 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:30 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:10 a. m.
Second Wall's station Accommodation	8:30 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:10 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	3:55 p. m.
Baltimore Express will arrive in Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.	

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will not hold itself responsible for any personal baggage only) and for an amount not exceeding $100.

WM. H. HOLBROOK, Agent.
WM. H. HOLBROOK, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no7.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Rose and Water streets as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second " "	4:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent. W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 1864 1864

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business October 17, 1864.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg

Leave Eastward.

Mail Train	11:45 p. m.
Elmira Express Train	2:50 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:30 p. m.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train	12:35 a. m.
Elmira Express Train	2:30 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:40 p. m.

Passengers for Erie via Harrisburg will change at Harrisburg between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner 9th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents: S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie,
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore,
H. A. HUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
HDS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no26-tf

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

e7-1y]

CARPETS

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c., ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

de13-1y

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,

AND

APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,

no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and
GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,

se7 FANCY GOODS, &c. 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by JAMES ROWE, 128 Wood street

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

ja16

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability.

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
ja16-3m JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The business connection of Bollman & Garrison and of Bollman, Garrison & Co. was dissolved on the 1st instant, by sale of the interest of L. L. Bollman and G. W. Bollman.

All settlements will be attended to at the office of the late firms, on Smithfield street.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

In retiring from the above, the subscribers would express thanks to their friends for the patronage given during the long period of their business, and also take pleasure in recommending their successors to the public, with the fullest confidence that every effort and attention will be given to render satisfaction.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDERY.

A. Garrison having purchased the entire foundery property, stock and business of the late firms of Bollman & Garrison, Garrison & Co., and having associated with him in business John H. Ricketson, the undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of A. Garrison & Co.

A. GARRISON,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1865. jan4-1m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation.

GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN. R. FRANK WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and R. Frank Weyman, I commend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,

ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Wilson & McElroy is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 54 Wood street.

JAMES WILSON,
S. B. McELROY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of McElroy, Dickson & Co., for the purpose of conducting the Forwarding and Commission business, at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street.

S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865. jan4-1m

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us in the Banking business JAMES W. DAVITT and MARK HUNKINS, KRAMER & RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1865.

ALLEN KRAMER. EDWARD RAHM. FLORENCE KRAMER
J. W. DAVITT. M. HUNKINS.

KRAMER & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 25 Bank Block, Fifth Street.

jan3-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES with me in the

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE

business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

Pittsburgh Jan. 2, 1865. jan6

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 5TH DIST. PENNA.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 13, 1865.

EXEMPTED FROM DRAFT.

In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from Draft by the Board of Enrollment in this District, from December 24th, 1864, to this date, with the reasons of their exemption:

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Furnished Substitutes.

Warren J. Fisk, near Lorena Grove, agent.
Edward F. Pearson, Bellefontaine street, sutler.
Wm. J. Young, Butler street, bookkeeper.

Disability.

Levi Johnston, Butler street, laborer.
J. T. Atkinson, Butler street saddler.

In Service.

Joseph Knap, Butler street, beer hall.

Disability.

David Linhart, Greensburg pike, laborer.

Quota Filled.

David Graff, Borough street, saddler.

Furnished Substitutes.

Land-line Bante, carpenter.
Thomas Goldhorp, Denman street, glassblower.
John Hamilton, Washington street, glassblower.
Oliver Holt, Carson street, glassblower.
Wm. Kreger, Manchester, tanner.
Sebastian Kocher, Denman street, cabinet maker.
John L. Kamse, Union alley, laborer.
Henry Keller, Canal, brickmaker.
Michael Miller, Denman street, shoemaker.
Henry Mailey, Canal, laborer.
Frederick Maag, glassblower.
William Rose, Carson street, glass worker.
Ernest Bohrkael, Carson street, grocer.
Jacob Seibert, Washington street, hooper.
William H. Shepherd, Center street, brickmaker.
S. T. Unks, near Shaffer's brewery, glassblower.
William Winkle, Liberty street, teamer.

Alternate.

Joseph P. Copp, Carson street, doctor.
John Dillon, Neville street, laborer.
George Miller, Carson street, laborer.
Augustus Rodeeman, McKee street, laborer.

Non-Residence.

George Harb, Denman street, feed store.
James Kane, Frederick street, laborer.
Antone Urban, Virginia alley, carpenter.

Over Forty-five Years of Age.

Frederick Schaff, M Kee street, watchmaker.

In Service.

Philip Broman, Edwards alley, glassblower.
William Cupbam, Denman street, soapmaker.
James Cousin, Walnut alley, glassblower.
Michael Kaiser, Denman street, shoemaker.
Andrew Fisher, Union alley, tenamer.
Michael Kaiser, Denman street, teamster.
Ball Isaac Kane, Union alley, laborer.
Edward M'Donald, Carson street, glassblower.
John Speeler, Grosvenor street, laborer.
John Shore, Denman street, laborer.
Valentine Sacner, Bingham street, clerk.
Simpson Wallace, Denman street, glassblower.

Disability.

Henry Beaman, Ormsby street, moulder.
Christian Dresaroth, Denman street, teller.
Robert Dilmore, Grosvenor street, cabinetmaker.
Isaac Heller, Carson street, saddler.
Henry Jones, Union alley, carter.
Frederick Klouse, Perry street, butcher.
Henry Mosbel, Ormsby street, laborer.
Barnard Rust, Carson street, umbrella maker.
Valentine Ramheit, Grosvenor street, laborer.
John M. Welker, Manor street, boatmaker.

Died before Draft.

Charles Bahn, Ormsby street, laborer.

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

Furnished Substitutes.

Philip Bangan, Oak Hill, cooper.
Robert B. Craighead, Reynold's farm, farmer.
William Gilchrist, S, ring Hill, miner.
Joseph Kunkle farmer.
John Lawrance, Port Perry, Sawyer.
Thomas Neal, laborer.
Richard Reed, Saltsburg, miner.
Henry Taylor, Spring Hill, laborer.
Irwin Wilson, Turtle creek, miner.

Alien.

Thomas Balton, miner.
Ludwick Gebhart, shoemaker.
Arthur Kenney, laborer.
Martin Rouse, near S. Foster's, laborer.
Henry Read, Saltsburg, blacksmith.
Joseph Sholing, Alpsville, blacksmith.

Non-Residence.

Robert Arthurs, near Fawcett's.
August Oberly, Crossland run, miner.
James Stewart, Jack's run, farmer.
Benj. S. Warren, miner.

Over Forty-five Years of Age.

James J. Larimer, Philadelphia pike farmer.
William Marshall, Port Perry, miner.
Robert Milligan, Lincoln, miner.
Thomas Wibble Saltsburg, laborer.

In Service.

William B. Black, Coultersville, miner.
Isaac Couchenor, laborer.
William H. H. Foster, laborer.
Orrin C. Foster, Coultersville, miner.
Alfred Graham, Farmer.
Richard H. Gray.
William Houston.
Michael Jordan, blacksmith.
John M. Larimer, student.
William Moore, miner.
Harvey Scott, miner.
John Scott, miner.
Elmer P. Sinclair, farmer.

Disability.

John A. ——, laborer.
James M. Blair, Oak Hill, merchant.
Joseph Bowers, farmer.
James A. Christy, Port Perry, laborer.
James L. Carroll, laborer.
William Dawson, Crooked run, miner.
Peter Kephart, laborer.
Henry Stewart, teacher.
Valentine Welker, miner.

Died Before Draft.

Daniel Moreland, miner.
Michael M'Cormick, Port Perry, miner.

J. HERON FOSTER,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 2d Dist. Penna.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side,

de13-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh, where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, Pres. | R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 18, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20s	109 50	109 75
U. S. 5-20s (in hundreds)	.....	1 10
U. S. Certificates	97 00	.....
Connellsville 6s	82 75	.....
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	.....	85 00
Allegheny Gas	.....	38 50
Connellsville R. R.	11 50	.....
Connellsville Interest	12 50	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	9 75	.....
Exchange Bank	75 00	.....
Citizens' Bank	.....	86 25
Phillips	.....	5 00
Germania	.....	5 00
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 00
Blood Farm and Ohio	.....	2 00
Allegheny River	.....	2 00
Hemlock	.....	8 75
Paxton	.....	2 00
Ohio Valley	.....	1 75
Banner	.....	1 00
McAboy	.....	1 00
Merchants	.....	60 00
Cherry Run Co. entrance	.....	2 00
Gold 216¼.		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.

The Stock Market is lower; Walnut Island, 3½; Curtin, 13½@14; Caldwell, 6@6½; Dalzell, 25@30; Maple Shade, 25@27½; Seneca, 4@4½; El Dorado, 1½@1¾. Gold, 2.15¼@2.15¾

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 18—P. M.

The Board of Bankers and Brokers will, in future, meet at 10 a. m. The change of hour is made to accommodate a number of members who find it inconvenient to attend at 11½. There are now 53 members of the Board, and the offerings were small. It is expected that the change of hour will induce the attendance of more of the members, and thus facilitate transactions in stocks. The offering of a stock is frequently followed up by a transaction in the course of the day, as it thus attracts the attention of buyers or sellers, and thus many more sales are effected outside in consequence of the offerings than at the Board.

With the exception of an increased firmness, there is very little change in the price of Government Securities to-day. It was expected that the capture of Fort Fisher would run Gold down, but it has not as yet had that effect. There is a little weakness of the price of Railroad Stocks, which we suppose may be attributed to the apprehension that their business may not be so profitable if the war should cease.

Oil Stocks continue inactive, with some little excitement among the bulls and bears in Ritchie, last evening, but very little inquiry for investment—and that little is often turned aside by the discovery that the management is not quite up to the standard, expected by prudent business men.

—At the People's Exchange: First National Allegheny Bank, 118 bid; Citizens' Bank, 88 asked; Manchester Savings Bank, 55 asked; Allegheny Gas, 38½ asked; Cherry Run Central, 180 asked, 190 bid; McAboy, 102 asked, 75 bid; Ohio Valley, 165 asked, 120 bid; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 389 bid; Columbia, 92½ asked; Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, 95 asked; Cherry Run and Blood, 95 asked; Cherry Run and Pit Hole, 98 asked. The attendance was good and the bidding spirited. Sales occurred as follows:

500	shares Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	$1 30
100	" Ross	1 42
100	" Ross	1 43
200	" Ross	1 45
400	" Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 03
1,000	" Ritchie	1 09
1,500	" Ritchie	1 09
100	" Union Lubric	96
100	" Eldorado	1 75

The Wool Trade of 1864.

[From the Boston Shipping List.]

No branch of our business has increased more rapidly than the domestic wool trade. The receipts by the various channels show an increase of 44,581 bales over last year, 57,669 bales over 1862, and are more than double the receipts of 1861. The demand has been good throughout the year, with only occasionally a feeling of depression, in consequence of the uncertainties of the gold market. The opening prices in January were from 75 to 87½c, including the different grades of fleece and super and extra pulled, and with the exception of some sales of low grades in February and March, at from 62 to 65c ₱ lb, the bulk of the transactions the first five months of the year were from 75 to 85c per lb. In June there was considerable excitement in the market, in consequence of the proposed increase of tariff on foreign—the rapid advance in gold, and the high figures at which wool was held throughout the country, and prices were forced up, sales having been made early in August at 81@82½c per lb, the highest point of the year. In September and October there was a gradual reaction, in consequence of the rapid gold fluctuations; sales having been made in October at a decline of 20@25c per lb from these figures, but in November and December the market became active again, with very large sales at advancing prices, and the year closes at 80c to $1 15 per lb for common and choice fleeces. In the transactions in fleeces for the year 2,400,000 lb, the largest business we have had to record in that month. It will be six months before the new clip will be available, and at the present rate of consumption, the present clip must in the meantime become exhausted, especially as foreign wools are not available on account of their high cost. The range of prices in 1863 was from 80c to $1 05; in 1862 from 44@70c; and in 1861, from 25 to 55½c ₱ lb. The stock on hand amounts to 4,000,000 fleece and pulled, against 5,000,000 lbs in 1863, 3,000,000 lbs in 1861, 2,000,000 lbs in 1860, and 2,250,000 in 1859. The receipts have been as follows:

1864	157,261
1863	112,631
1862	99,603
1861	65,960
1860	48,974
1859	45,838
1858	32,366
1857	28,733
1856	33,711
1855	30,720

Canada wool has attracted considerable attention the past six months, in consequence of the demand from our worsted manufacturers, this description being very long staple, and wanted for that class of goods. The sales in July and August were from $1 25 to $1 35, and in some instances as high as $1 43 was paid. In September and October most of the mills were closed on account of the scarcity of water and no business was done; but since November good and choice combing lots have been sold from $1 10 to $1 25, and this description is likely to rule at very extreme prices for some time to come, as we produce very little wool suitable for combing purposes. For the first six months of the year, the demand for other foreign wool was quite active, and clothing wools were purchased quite freely by our manufacturers, the principal sales of Cape from January to June ranging from 80@95c per lb. In June, July and August, a considerable advance took place on account of the additional tariff, and the high rates of gold and exchange, which materially increased the cost of importation, and, in consequence, Cape, in some instances, is selling as high as 75@77½c for superior lots. The market, however, soon became depressed, and September, October and November were very dull months, except at prices considerably under the cost of importations, and, in consequence, but very trifling business was done. In December, the market became a little more active, but prices are far from satisfactory, and the market for all grades tends to higher figures. The imports of foreign wool have been as follows:

	Bales.	Quintals.
1864	34,341	5,746
1863	22,854	.....
1862	20,799	600
1861	31,578	5,097
1860	30,160	10,471
1859	30,744	10,322
1858	19,882	13,817
1857	37,688	17,755
1856	14,478	9,751
1855	14,999	.....

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—The receipt of hogs during the past week foot up about 15,581
Previously reported 387,241

Total for the season 402,572

The receipts during the corresponding week last season were 2,950, showing an increase in favor of this season of 12,672 head. The whole number packed here during the season of 1863-64 was 870,620, thus showing an increase thus far during the season of 1864-5, of about 31,000 head.

The season here has about closed, but one house still being open. The receipts during the past 48 hours foot up only 500 head. The only sale reported was 75 head, averaging 175 lbs net, at $15 60. The market under the light receipts and favorable weather opened firm, and prices were fully sustained. The whole range at the close may be quoted at $15 25@16, and $90 the average dressed hogs declined to 16¼c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales of leaf at the auction warehouse Saturday amounted to 30 hhds, with no sales at the Louisville. At the Pickett 1 hhd low grade at $7 85; 6 hhds lugs at $9 10@10 50, 2 of heavy lugs at $11@12, and light to fair leaf at $13@2 75. At the Ninth street 4 hhds light lugs at $8 15@9 50, 1 at $10 25, and light leaf at $16@22 25. At the Boone 2 hhds of lugs at $8 60@9 80, and one of light leaf at $16. The sales of the week were 258 hhds, against 286 hhds the previous week. The sales of the season, since the 1st of November, were 4,000 hhds.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, January 19, 1865. }

We have no particular change to notice, either as regards prices or demands. The weather has again turned cold and navigation will soon be suspended, unless we have a speedy change. The water is becoming low in both streams, on the landing business was dull, the shipments of freight to the lower ports being light. The only arrival was the Minerva from Wheeling. She had a good cargo. The Bayard from Parkersburg will probably be found at the landing; she is announced for a return trip at 1 o'clock. The Argonaut No. 2 is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville; her departure will depend on the turn the weather takes. The Olive, Captain Andrews, has most of her cargo on board; she will have dispatch for St. Louis. The Columbia will lead after the Olive for St. Louis. There is a large number of steamers at the landing. There will, however, be but little activity before the 1st of February. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off and holders were firmer in their views. Sales of 6 bbls roll at 45@48c, the latter figures for a choice article, and 4 bbls at 45@46. The stock on hand at present is not large.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate and so were the transactions. The supply is on the increase. Small sales were made at the following prices: Shoulders 22; Sides 25; S. C. Hams 25.

LARD—Was steady but not very active. Sales of 10 tierces at 21½@23. Bucket do sold at 27@28.

LARD OIL—Prices have ruled steady for some time past, and sales were regular. 20 bbls sold at 82 50 for No. 1.

HAY—The market yesterday was firm with a fair demand at the scales. Holders were inclined to ask an advance, particularly on the better qualities. Sales of 15 loads at $48@50. Baled sold from first hands at $38@40.

STRAW—Sales of 8 loads rye at $19@22, and 1 do oats at $20.

OATS—The market was not very active; sales 2 car loads at depot at 86c; 200 bush from store at 90c; 100 do at 95c. The supply on the market is large.

CORN—The market was not active yesterday, the sales made being light; among them were 200 bush new ear at $1 25 per bush; old was held at $1 50@1 55.

WHEAT—We have no large operations to report; a few parcels were disposed of from wagon at $2@2 08 for red, and $2 15@2 20 for white, as per quality.

BARLEY—The market was steady, but not very active; we quote spring at $1 60@1 65; fall, $1 80.

APPLES—The demand being limited, the sales were of a similar description; among them were 150 bbls at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market has exhibited no particular change for some days, the demand being principally local. Prices may be termed steady with but little export demand. The receipts were to a fair extent. Among the operations we note: Extra family, 100 bbls from store, $10 99, 150 do, very choice, $11 00, sales of 100 do, at $10 75@11 00; superfine flour, $9 50. Rye, $8 25.

FLAX-SEED—The sales during the past ten days have been large. Prices have varied according to the demand. Sales of 40 bushels at $1 25 ₱ bush.

BEANS—The demand was not large. Sales of 10 bbls Navy at prices ranging from $2 75@3 75 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—Prices have been unusually regular for some days. Prices seem to have come to a stand still. Sales of 65 boxes, in lots, at 21@23c.

BROOMS—The market was firm, but not very active. Sales of 30 dozen at $4 00@6 00 ₱ doz.

DRIED FRUIT—The principal demand appears to be for apples. Large parcels have changed hands at prices ranging from 12½@13c.

GREEN FRUIT—The principal demand appears to be for apples. Large parcels have changed hands at prices ranging from 12½@13c.

EGGS—Prices are about as uncertain as the article itself. Sales of 4 bbls at 33@35c per dozen.

BUFFALO WHEAT FLOUR—The market was inactive. Buyers were shy at the present figures. We quote nominally at $4 50.

ONIONS—Were in fair demand. Sales of 20 bush at $2 50@2 75 per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, January 19, 1865. }

Business in the Oil market was not very active. Notwithstanding the supply of receipts by the river have been cut off, there still appears to be a few barrels left. Our reports from Oil City are favorable to buyers. The market was dull at the mouth. Crude was offered at $11 ₱ bbl—this being a decline of about 25c ₱ gallon. When prices reach the top, there is generally a decline—that time seems to have arrived. In our own market, prices were unchanged. The stock to operate in being very light, prices have undergone no material change for a week past. The quotations were: Crude, 38@40c, according to gravity, packages returned; 43½@44c, packages included. Refined Oils—The market moved slowly. Sellers were not very anxious whilst buyers seemed indifferent, taking hold very sparingly. In fact, the principle operations were in a small way, for export to the western markets. Tar was in fair demand with small sales at previous prices. The supply on hand is not large. Naphta was more fancied. We note the market firm at 20@40c for bond and free. The operations that came under our notice were:

CRUDE OIL—The amount of oil in the market for sale at this time is very limited. The sales were 80 bbls at 38c, packages returned; 100 bbls light oil, 47 gravity, at 43½c, packages included; 100 bbls do, same conditions.

REFINED OIL—Was in moderate demand. Sale of 200 bbls, Brilliant, free straw color, at 38c; 140 bbls free at 36½c, and 50 do at 37c. Those seemed to be the ruling prices yesterday.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe, Bros & Co, 213 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.
North American Company, 143 bbls Refined for New York.
Aladdin Company, 68 barrels tar for Boston.
R. Ashworth, 14 barrels crude for Pittsburgh.
Forsythe, Bros & Co, 44 bbls Refined for Pittsburgh.

New Orleans Market.

January 6, 1865.

Sugar and Molasses.—With little or no stock, and a falling off in the receipts which were very light, and only in very small quantities at a time. The sales up to Wednesday inclusive were confined to 275 hhds sugar in small lots to the landing to dealers, speculators and jobbers for the North and the West at 14½ for inferior, 16 for common, 21@21½ for fair to fully fair, 21½@22½ for second, and 23@24c ₱ lb for white clarified. Of molasses 300 bbls sold at $1@1 10 for common, $1 10@1 15 for good, and $1 15@1 20 for prime. Yesterday there was a brisk inquiry and a decided disposition on the part of speculators, and buyers for the West to purchase, but the supplies on the landing being very small the sales were confined to 40 hhds white clarified Sugar in store, at 21½@25c ₱ lb; 500 and 200 hhds Havana Sugar, 70 hhds Porto Rico and 200 hhds Louisiana sold to the government on private terms. 162 bbls Molasses on the landing, sold to the trade at 90c for inferior, $1 15 for good and $1 20 ₱ gallon for prime. Arrived since the 29th ult., 419 hhds 2 barrels sugar, and 857 bbls molasses. Cleared since the 29th ult. for New York 75 bbls molasses; Philadelphia 59; Cincinnati 50 hhds sugar, St. Louis 12 hhds.

Awards at Louisville.

Made by Major H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence at Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1865:

EXTRA FLOUR.

J. G. Wright & Co.,	Madison, Ind.,	500 bbls at	$9 60
"	"	57 5	"	9 70
W. H. Crawford & Co.,	Louisville,	1500	"	9 70
H. Ferguson & Son,		4000	"	9 80
Samuel A. Miller,	"	1000	"	9 80
Total		14,725		

BEANS.

D. Harper & Sons, Cincinnati, 500,000 lbs. at $1 85.

SUGAR.

T. R. Briggs & Co., Cincinnati, 300,000 lbs, at 21c ₱ lb.

SALT.

William Grubb, Louisville, Ky., 875,000 lbs, at $1 44 ₱ cwt.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

We have to notice a slight improvement in the demand, and a better business has been done. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, and we continue to quote them as follows:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	70 00
1st Common "	55 00
2d "	45 00
3d "	35 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Pine Joists and Timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine Fencing Boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st Common Flooring "	70 00
2d " " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	50 00
2d " " "	38 00
Locust Posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet	9 00
" " 2, " "	7 00
Lath "	6 00

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Hitchcock & McC, 14 sks oats; S H Floyd & Co, 1 car hay; J S Liggett & Co, 15 sks oats; Campbell & H, 100 bbls flour, Logan & G, 10 boxes merchandise, J C Jenkins, 90 bbls flour; J S Liggett, 228 bush wheat; W M Gormly, 30 doz brooms; C H Myers, 44 tierces hams; C L Caldwell tierces lard; Schomaker & L, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—L H Voight & Co, 26 bgs seed; Martin, G & B, 1 car metal; E Daizell, 11 bgs beans, 4 bbls butter, 8 pkgs; C W Hoffstott, 6 rolls leather; W P Beck, 1 6 bgs salt; H Shaffer, 40 bush oats; Head & M, 112 sks flour; R Stewart, 50 sks corn.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—J S Dilworth, 100 kegs nuts; J McKay, 92 sks corn; D L Maple, 5 bbls apples; Neunick & Co, 20 tons metal; M Strong, 8 pkgs hides; D Haworth, 18 bbls butter; Potter, A & S, 37 boxes cheese; Cook, P & Co, 7 bbls lard; J Gardner, 100 bbls flour; C B Leech, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & L, 100 bbls flour; J Painter, 100 bbls flour.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—Baird & Bro, 8 rolls leather; J & W Fairly, 45 sks oats, 200 do ear corn; J L Noble, 9 sks wheat 2 barrels Feed; Dorrington & Co, 25 sks bran; Potter, Alkins & Co, 137 sacks dried apples; Jordan Hallister, 98 sks ear corn; F & Armstrong, 100 do do; McKee & Bro, 2 casks; R Wallace, 50 bales hay; G H Garrard, 138 sks barley; Buffington & Co, 6 empty barrels; Hahn & Riddle, 10 bxs candles; J P Scott, 3 bbls copperas; Graff & Reiter; 13 bbls eggs.

Cincinnati Government Cotton Sale.

The following sale of Government cotton was made on Monday at the landing by W. P. Mellen, Esq., Government agent:

52 bales, M. Bloom, at 70½c.
20 bales, Arbuckle & Co., at 80c.
5 bales, Gould, Pearce & Co., at 66c.
8 bales, Gould, Pearce & Co., at 61c.
11 bales, M. Bloom, at 70c.
5 bales, Arbuckle & Co., at 82c.
1 bale, Arbuckle & Co., at 80c.
1 bale, M. Bloom, at 70c.
1 bale, Arbuckle & Co., at 97c.
11 bales, M. Bloom, at 94½c.
33 bales, Arbuckle & Co., at 78c.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The arrivals of hay by wagons at this market during the past week have been large, and rather in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have been sustained, and we continue to quote them as follows:

Loose, per ton ..... 35@26
Baled ..... 28@29

STRAW.—Nothing of importance has transpired in straw since our last. The demand has been very irregular for some time past, and it is almost an impossibility to give quotations which would approach to any degree of accuracy. We therefore omit them altogether.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac.....Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carnac.....Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin.....Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke.....Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac.....Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin.....Elizabeth.
Bayard	Saint.....Parkersburg.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about five water in the channel and falling. Ice was forming fast since the cold weather set in. We think it doubtful whether any boat will venture out until the weather moderates.

The fine steamer Columbia, Capt. R. J. Porter, is announced for St. Louis. She will load in turn after the Olive.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer Olive, Capt. J. M. Andrews, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands at the head of the list.

The well known steamer L. Combs, Captain Brown, is announced for Wheeling and Parkersburg this day, at 4 p. m. We were pleased to see our old friend, Mr. Chaplin, in the office. He will be found both clever and accommodating.

The fine passenger steamer Argonaut No. 2, Captain George W. Reed, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful and efficient officers. We were pleased to see Capt. Reed again at his old post.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The river at this point continued to rise slowly until about dusk Saturday evening, with fully seventeen feet water at the foot of the canal, and about thirty-eight feet water in the channel at the foot of the falls. Since then the river has been falling fast—about one inch per hour—with less than six feet now reported at 10 o'clock yesterday. The weather has been moderately cold—freezing in the shade and thawing in the sunwhich has effected the rise in the river. On the falls there continues to be an abundance of water for all navigable purposes, and all the boats ascend and descend the falls without hinderance.

General Thomas' flag-ship, the Rocket, was preparing to go South last evening, which would leave the upper and lower fleet of boats, excepting the Nick Longworth and Metropolitan.

The Silver Moon, from Memphis, with some 500 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, passed Cairo Saturday evening.

The Mississippi river between Cairo and St. Louis is still gorged with ice, and a Cairo dispatch of the 12th, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives the following:

"The loose ice, collected at the main gorge, at Dog Tooth, moved down about a quarter of a mile on Saturday last, forming above a bank which was made fast to the South Wester, and forcing it against the David Watts with such violence as to break about twenty staves in both quarters, and damaging nearly sixty of her outriggers. The hull of the Watts escaped injury.

"The Bermuda is fast in the gorge, and the following boats are lying at shore within three miles of the main gorge: Kingfisher, Bostona, Wester, David Watts, Araco, Ella Faber, Kate Putnam, Q. Floyd, Raven, Empire City, Edinburg, Tiber, Commercial and Spray."

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 7-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 7-30 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	31,356 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	3,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
J. D. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. R. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-3m

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.

nov8-3m

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnished by letter information when desired.

nov8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oct24-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO., STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

au19-tf A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

se7 Office, 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Dohrman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and Intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

Wm. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

Jos. Mayhood, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend, Command'r, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th, Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. HOPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Grove streets,
Or to
JAMES HUNTER,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third,
St. Louis, Mo.

ja15 tl0April

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, John Gordon, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.
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For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The fine steamer ARGONAUT, Capt. G. W. Reed, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
14

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 19th, at 4 p. m. The fine steamer OLIVE, J. M. Andrews, Commander, will leave as announced above.

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JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
21

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

THIS DAY at 4 p. m.—The fast running steamer L. COMBS, Brown, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the foot of Market street. 2

For Evansville and Nashville.

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 19th, at 4 p. m. The light draught passenger steamer PLOUGH BOY, D. Buckell, Commander, will leave as above.

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8

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5 do. Prime Roll Butter.
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